

**Culex (Carrollia) bonnei**, new name.

Dr. and Mrs. Bonne identified the species of *Carrollia* found by them in Surinam as *iridescens* Lutz. The *Carrollia* forms appear to be very local, as witness the marked differences between *secunda* from Panama and *metempsyta* from Costa Rica. Hence this identification of *iridescens* Lutz of Brazil appears to be doubtful, and I propose to fix the Surinam form with the name *bonnei*. The male genital structures of the true *iridescens* have not been described.

A male and two females are before me, to which I have attached the U. S. Nat. Mus. type No. 24862.

**Haemagogus anastasionis**, new species.

Male hypopygium: Side piece three times as long as wide, the tip conical; a hairy lobe at inner base; many scales on inner margin; clasper moderate, the terminal spine nearly half its length; claspette straight, rather stout and of moderate length, densely hirsute inwardly and with a seta at outer third; terminal filament short, sickle-shaped, ribbed.

Male and female: With blue and green luster; margins of prothoracic lobes, pleuræ and sides of abdomen silvered; dorsal silver spots, most distinct on sixth and seventh segments; posterior segments black ventrally and projecting; legs black with blue reflection, the vestiture a little shaggy; femora silvery below at base.

Types, two males and six females, No. 24864, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Puntarenas, Costa Rica, July 15, 1921 (A. Alfaro).

**NOTE ON MELANOCONION INDECORABILIS  
THEOBALD**

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Theobald (1903) described *Melanoconion indecorabilis* from Para, Brazil, from three females and one male. The latter he was not sure belonged to the same species, and he could not separate it from the male of his *M. humilis*. The females

therefore remain as the types. Peryassú (1908) describes the male, but briefly and without reference to the genitalic structures. Dyar (1918) was therefore unable to place the species.

In going over the collection I made the fortunate discovery of a male from São Paulo, Brazil, sent by Dr. Lutz. The localities are somewhat remote; but it is possible that the species ranges throughout tropical Brazil, and as Dr. Lutz is known as a careful student and Theobald's female types are indefinite, I propose to consider this as the male of *indecorabilis* as identified by Dr. Lutz.

Theobald (1910) records the species from Georgia, on the strength of a specimen received from Dr. Ludlow; but this identification is wholly improbable.

### **Culex (Choeroporpa) indecorabilis** Theobald.

*Melanoconion indecorabilis* Theobald, Mon. Culic., iii, 241, 1903.

*Melanoconion indecorabilis* Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 457, 1910.

*Neomelanoconion indecorabile* Peryassú, Os Culic. do Brazil, 246, 1908.

*Melanoconion indecorabile* Surcouf & Gonzales-Rincones, Essai Dipt. Vul. Venez., 209, 1911.

*Melanoconion indecorabilis* Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 110, 1918.

The genitalic structure is distinct from any of the species noticed by me (Ins. Ins. Mens., viii, 54-81, 1920). The structure which I called the third point of the mesosomal plate forms a distinct hook, but wholly separated from the plate itself, arising from the base. The mesosomal plate remains as a ligulate rod with pointed tip, without any emargination at apex.

Side pieces moderately swollen, the tip slender and curved. Inner division of lobe of side piece with two filaments with expanded hooked tips, the shaft rather long, one filament inserted at the tip, the other half way on the shaft. Outer division of lobe of side piece nearly evenly furcate, the limbs well separated; a stout but short seta on the shaft; inner limb with a long filament with hooked tip, and a short filament; outer limb with a bunch of filaments, which may be four or

five, closely crowded, the ones toward the fork longer; no leaf. Tenth sternites comb-shaped with about ten teeth, the tip squarely ended; mesosome as described; basal hooks well recurved and long, but the tips not much curved; articulated plates (basal plates) broad and shallowly emarginate; no ninth tergites visible; eighth segment emarginate ventrally.

## TWO UNDESCRIBED TIPULOIDEAN FLIES FROM NEW ZEALAND

(*Diptera, Tanyderidæ* and *Rhyphidæ*)

BY CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

### Family TANYDERIDÆ

In 1920 the writer erected the subfamily Bruchomyiinae for the new genus and species, *Bruchomyia argentina*, from the Sierra of Argentina. Later, Edwards<sup>1</sup> described a new species of the group from amber. In the same paper Edwards indicated that the insufficiently known genus *Nemopalpus* Macquart (*Palaeosycorax* Meunier) was a member of this subfamily, which includes, besides the genotype, *N. flavus* Macquart (Canary Islands), the fossil species *N. tertiaria* (Meunier) and *N. molophilinus* (Edwards). Mr. Edwards believed that the group was more properly referable to the family Psychodidae and proposed the subfamily Nemopalpinæ to receive the species of *Nemopalpus* and *Bruchomyia*. The writer can see no just reason for rejecting the subfamily name Bruchomyiinae, based on the genus *Bruchomyia*, in favor of the earlier described *Nemopalpus*. The name Bruchomyiinae was the first higher group to be proposed for these flies and if any rules of priority apply to groups of animals higher than the genus, this name should be retained. It is on this same basis that the family Tanyderidae is used, the genus *Tanyderus* being the third to be proposed. If the earlier names are used the family will become the Macrochilidae or

<sup>1</sup> Edwards, F. W. A note on the subfamily Bruchomyiinae (Diptera Nematocera), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, vol. 7, p. 437, 1921.